The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2540. NEW-YORK, TUHRSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION NEWS.

Republican Successes in New-York, Massachusetts and New-Jersey.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The returns from the New-York State election on Tuesday, received to-day, fill the morning and evening papers and otherwise—foot up nearly the same for Mr. Fenton, the Democratic candidate, and Colonel Lamoreaux, the Republican candidate, for Secretary of State. On the last named as between these two gentlemen will probably turn the election of State Engineer, Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector; the Democratic candidates for these offices being with Mr. Fenton *ex-officio*, on what is called the American Union ticket. The majority for the Republican candidates for Treasurer, Comptroller, Clerk of the Appeals Court and Attorney-General, who were also on the Union ticket, will be very large.

The Senate and Assembly, as stated yesterday, are largely Republican. Our table is complete for the former, and nearly so for the members of the Assembly.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—THIRTY TOWNS.		REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—SEVENTY-SEVEN TOWNS.	
Albion	1,400	Medina	1,500
Brighton	1,000	Albany	2,000
Troy	400	Saratoga	1,200
Yonkers	500	Chenango	700
Rochester	1,000	Wayne	1,000
St. Lawrence	2,000	Saratoga	100
Onondaga	2,000	Washington	1,000
Syracuse	1,000	Peterson	1,000
Auburn	1,000	Yates	1,000
Clarkson	2,000	Schenectady	1,000
Lockport City	150	Ontario	900
Buffalo	2,000	Cortland	1,000
Lockport	600	Delaware	700
Hudson	400	Essex	600
Ogdensburg	600	Fulton	300
Oswego	1,000	Lewis	400
Cayuga	2,027	Otsego	000
Oneida	1,971	Schuyler	500
Columbia	10[illegible]	Warren	100
Clinton	10[illegible]	Franklin	150
Total			44,701

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Comptroller—Robert Denniston, Rep.
Canal Commissioner—Philip Dorhheimer, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles G. Myers, Rep.
Clerk of Court of Appeals—Charles Hughes, Rep.

The result, so far as it relates to the Secretary of State, the Engineer, the Canal Commissioner, and the State Prison Inspector, is still in doubt.

JUDICIAL TICKET ELECTED.

Appeals Judge—Henry E. Davies, Republican.
Justices Supreme Court—1. Wm. B. Leonard, Dem.
2. Wm. W. Scrugham, Dem., (probably.)
3. R. W. Peckham, (prob'ly.)
4. Augustus Bockes, Rep.
5. LeRoy Morgan, Rep.
6. John M. Parker, Rep.
7. Addison T. Knox, Rep.
8. A. Martin Grover, Rep.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

First District—Edward A. Lawrence, Democrat.
Second District—Thomas A. Gardiner, Democrat.
Third District—Francis B. Spinola, Democrat.
Fourth District—J. McLeod Murphy, Tammany.
Fifth District—Bernard Kelly, Tammany and Mozart Hall.
Sixth District—Real F. Manierre, Republican.
Seventh District—Richard E. Connolly, Tammany and Mozart Hall.
Eighth District—H. D. Rossmoor, Republican and American Union.
Ninth District—Joseph Davis, Republican.
Tenth District—John Larroway, Democrat.
Eleventh District—John H. Reckham, Republican.
Twelfth District—Volney Richmond, Republican.
Thirteenth District—Andrew J. Calvin, Democrat.
Fourteenth District—Joseph H. Ramsay, Republican.
Fifteenth District—William G. Watt, Republican.
Sixteenth District—Nathan Latham, Republican.
Seventeenth District—Charles C. Montgomery, Rep.
Eighteenth District—James A. Bell, Republican.
Nineteenth District—William H. Ferry, Republican.
Twentieth District—Francis M. Rotch, Republican.
Twenty-first District—Andrew S. Warren, Rep.
Twenty-second District—Allen Monroe, Republican.
Twenty-third District—P. H. McGraw, Republican and Anti-Lecompton.
Twenty-fourth District—Lyman Truman, Rep.
Twenty-fifth District—Alex. B. Williams, Rep.
Twenty-sixth District—Thomas Hillhouse, Rep.
Twenty-seventh District—Samuel H. Hammond, Rep.
Twenty-eighth District—Ephraim Goss, Republican.
Twenty-ninth District—Peter P. Murphy, Rep.
Thirtieth District—David H. Abell, Republican.
Thirty-first District—Erastus R. Prosser, Rep.
Thirty-second District—Walter R. Sessions, Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

*Reelected.

County.	District.	Member Elected.
Albany	1.	John B. Klinegardner, Republican.
	2.	Stephen Merrell, Jr., Republican.
	3.	S. W. Gibbs, Democrat.
	4.	L. D. Collins, Republican.
Allegany	1.	Wm. M. Smith, Republican.
	2.	George W. Robinson, Republican.
Bronx		Henry Mather, Republican.
Cattaraugus	1.	E. P. Crane, Republican.
	2.	Wm. M. Smith, Republican.
Cayuga	1.	*Wm. M. Taylor, Republican.
	2.	A. D. Morgan, Republican.
Chautauque	1.	Ebenezer G. Cook, Republican.
	2.	Hiram Smith, Republican.
Chemung		Lucius Robinson, Republican.
Chenango	1.	S. L. Beebe, Republican.
Clinton		
Columbia	1.	
	2.	
Cortland		John A. McVean, Republican.
Delaware	1.	
	2.	
Dutchess	1.	Alfred W. Palmer, Republican.
	2.	Robert J. Garretson, Democrat.
Erie	1.	Orlando Allen, Fusion.
	2.	*E. B. Miller, Fusion.
	3.	Elias Newell, Fusion.
	4.	Joseph H. Elliott, Fusion.
Essex		Martin Finck, Republican.
Franklin		
Fulton & Hamilton		
Genesee		Elbridge G. Moulton, Republican.
Greene		
Herkimer	1.	Stephen R. Millington, Republican.
	2.	Irving Holcomb, Republican.
Jefferson	1.	E. D. Searle, Republican.
	2.	W. W. Taggart, Republican.
	3.	Moses C. Jewett, Republican.
Kings	1.	A. A. Meyers, Democrat.
	2.	Charles Ralsey, Democrat.
	3.	J. C. Calliott, Democrat.
	4.	James Bleecker, Democrat.
	5.	William C. Jones, Democrat.
	6.	Charles M. Briggs, Republican.
	7.	George H. Fisher, Republican.
Lewis	1.	Richardson T. Hough, Republican.
Livingston	1.	Samuel J. Miller, Republican.
	2.	
	3.	
Madison		
Monroe	1.	T. P. Jeffords, Republican.
	2.	Miles Pond, Republican.
	3.	*Alpheus Perry, Republican.
Montgomery		
New-York	1.	William Bayne, Tammany.
	2.	William Walsh, Tammany.
	3.	*Christian R. Woodruff, Tammany.
	4.	*William C. Gover, Tammany.
	5.	William L. Coles, Tammany.
	6.	C. P. Wolcott, Tammany.
	7.	*T. A. Conkling, Republican.
	8.	Thos. O'Rourke, Tammany.
	9.	David R. Jacques, Republican.
	10.	Joseph F. Cooper, Republican.
	11.	Cummings H. Tucker, Republican.
	12.	Andrew Smith, Tammany.
	13.	*Peter Masterson, Tammany.
	14.	Thos. B. Voorhis, Tammany.
	15.	George W. Varian, Tammany.
	16.	Henry Asmiairse, Mozart Hall.
	17.	William Harris, Tammany.
Niagara	1.	C. C. Flagler, Republican.
	2.	Peter Van Horn, Republican.
Oneida	1.	J. McIntosh, Republican.
	2.	Benjamin Allen, Republican.
	3.	Thomas Evans, Republican.
	4.	George Williams, Republican.
Onondaga	1.	J. Emerick, Republican.
	2.	Austin Myers, Republican.
	3.	Philetus Clark, Republican.
Ontario	1.	Lewis Peck, Republican.
	2.	Shotwell Powell, Republican.
Orange	1.	P. G. Reagan, Democrat.
	2.	R. H. Cudwell, Democrat.
Orleans	1.	Abel Sullens, Republican.
Oswego	1.	Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Republican.
	2.	
	3.	
Otsego	1.	
	2.	
Putnam		*Edwin A. Fallon, Republican.
Queens	1.	
	2.	
Rensselaer	1.	*Thomas Coleman, Fusion.
	2.	James A. Culver, Republican.
	3.	Anson Bingham, Republican.
		Theodore Vermilye, Democrat.
Richmond		P. S. Lowry, Democrat.
Rockland		
St. Lawrence	1.	Charles Richardson, Republican.
	2.	Edward A. Merritt, Republican.
	3.	Clark S. Chittenden, Republican.
Saratoga	1.	John Fulton, Democrat.
	2.	Judiah Ellsworth, Republican.
Schenectady		Peter Dorsch, Republican.
Schoharie		
Schuyler		
Seneca		
Steuben	1.	Daniel Gray, Republican.
	2.	Wickham R. Crocker, Republican.
	3.	Lorenzo M. Ryder, Republican.
Suffolk	1.	Jennings, Union Republican.
	2.	Cornelius, Democrat.
Sullivan		
Tioga		*David Earll, Republican.
Tompkins		J. W. Dwight, Republican.
Ulster	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
Warren		
Washington	1.	James Savage, Republican.
	2.	Peleiah Jackaway, Republican.
Wayne	1.	James M. Lane, Republican.
	2.	Abel J. Bixbee, Republican.
Westchester	1.	W. T. B. Millikin, Republican, maj. 247.
	2.	Jacob Odell, Democrat, maj. 106.
	3.	James M. Hubbell, Republican, maj. 355.
Wyoming		George G. Hoskins, Republican.
Yates		George R. Barden, Republican.

THE SENATORIAL VOTE IN THE CITY.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Hall, Fus.	Murphy, Tam.	Wilson, Rep.
1	7	130	314
2	108	902	87
3	121	821	96
4	186	1146	195
5	393	916	217
6	67	1041	182
7	816	1359	182
8	918	1209	357
14	284	1565	213
Totals	3145	8622	1813

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Manierre, Rep.	McMurray, Tam.	Parsons, Nos
9	1668	901	702
15	1179	950	415
16	1399	1135	507
18	1451	1296	796
Totals	5657	3967	3420

Guest (Am.) received 1459 votes in the district.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Conover, Rep.	Con'ly, T&M	Wards.	Conover, Rep.	Con'ly, T&M
12	674	1240	21	1508	1694
19	918	1527	22	1231	1489
20	674	1240	Total	5163	7406

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Leavenworth.	Jones.		Leavenworth.	Jones.
Bedford	365	260	North Salem	120	maj. —
Cortlandt	376	625	Ossining	315	322
East Chester	—	maj. 102	Pelham	95	94
Greenburgh	—	maj. 216	Poundridge	139	139
Harrison	63	46	Rye	—	maj. 90
Lewisboro	318	68	Scarsdale	17	30
Mamaroneck	42	17	Westchester	75	206
Mount Pleasant	48	243	West Farms	221	440
New-Castle	102	34	White Plains	87	189
New-Rochelle	98	270	Yonkers	440	1023
North-Castle	257	208	Five towns, estim.		maj. 500
Totals				3,027	5,045

The returns for Secretary of State from East Chester, First District; Mt. Pleasant, First District; Morrisania, Somers and Yorktown are not reported.

STATE SENATOR.

	Robertson.	Brandreth.		Robertson.	Brandreth.
Bedford	471	197	North-Salem	120	maj. —
Cortlandt	376	625	Ossining	315	322
East Chester	—	maj. 102	Pelham	95	94
Greenburgh	—	maj. 216	Poundridge	139	139
Harrison	63	46	Rye	—	maj. 90
Lewisboro	318	68	Scarsdale	17	30
Mamaroneck	42	17	Somers	93	91
Morrisania	402	311	West Chester	114	184
Mt. Pleasant, 1st Dist. short	80	102	West Farms	136	maj. —
New-Castle	109	34	White Plains	131	122
New-Rochelle	318	127	Yonkers	439	435
North-Castle	248	115	Yorktown, not reported	—	—
Totals				4646	3173

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—Robertson, 4,506; Coffin, 3,433. One district in Mount Pleasant not reported, and Yorktown to hear from.

Surrogate—Coles, 3,985; Mills, 3,706. One district in Mount Pleasant and one district in Rye not reported, and Morrisania and Yorktown to hear from.

District Attorney—Bates, 3,569; Pemberton, 3,734. One district in Rye not reported, and Yorktown to hear from.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (COMPLETE.)

The returns give the State ticket 1,677 majority, and James Abell, Rep. State Senator, 1,134. He is surely elected. The members of Assembly are: B. D. Searls from First District; W. W. Taggart from the Second, and Moses C. Jewett from the Third—all Republicans.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

We learn that FLOYD JONES's majority in the county of Suffolk is about 700. In the First Assembly District JENNINGS, Union candidate, has 286 majority; and in the Second, CORNELIUS, Democrat, has 330. The majority of LAWRENCE, Democrat, for the Senate, is over 200.

KINGS COUNTY.

LOCAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

County Judge—Samuel Garrison, Dem.
District Attorney—John Winslow, Rep.
County Treasurer—J. M. Seabury, Dem.
Superintendents of the Poor—Henry E. Ripley, Rep.; Wm. Bennett, Dem.
Coroners—J. H. Murphy, Dem.; Henry Vandyke, Dem.
Justices of the Peace—B. S. Morehouse, Rep.; J. H. Colohan, Dem.; A. Wallus, Rep.

Several of those named above have so small majorities that the official canvass may show a different result.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN BROOKLYN.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Myers, D.	Stillwell, R.
VII		240	307
XVII	1	156	180
	2	122	163
XVIII		161	113
New Lotts		200	42
Flatlands		127	34
Gravesend		57	57
New-Utrecht		146	76
Flatbush		30	121

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Kelsey, D.	Bradley, R.	Del Vecchio, I. D.
I	1	91	193	25
	2	127	125	54
VI	1	438	159	33
	2	226	275	70
	3	116	200	146
XII	1	160	23	118
	2	43	64	198

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Cullotti, D.	Griffith, R.
IV	1	165	208
	2	230	233
	3	204	189
X	1	219	309
	2	248	230
	3	404	262

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Dorer, D.	Titen, R.	Graham, I. D.
II	1	161	31	15
	2	321	96	22
III	1	166	230	3
	2	143	326	12
V	1	248	82	120
	2	204	145	15
	3	261	52	63

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Jones, D.	Chapman, R.
IX	1	194	123
	2	265	141
	3	125	69
XI	1	243	209
	2	223	219
	3	313	226

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Lindsay, R.	Briggs, R.	Hicks, A.
XIII	1	270	423	90
	2	180	440	134
	3	249	166	7
XIV	1	193	164	42
	2	125	125	15

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Cullen, D.	Nixon, R.
VII	1	207	166
	2	220	264
XV	1	117	165
	2	182	182
XVI	1	188	197
	2	126	140
XIX	1	94	115

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Jones, D.*	Leavenworth, R.	Greene, D.	Dan'l Ver'n, R.
I	1788	1238	1656	375
II	1788	1617	1199	171
III	1189	1423	994	160
IV	1247	2264	1260	223
V	1209	1536	1154	206
VI	1683	1754	1572	198
VII	3037	4707	1998	1037
VIII	1869	3037	1530	1074
IX	2265	1639	1713	2304
X	1214	605	1171	886
XI	2767	954	2201	1668
XII	1859	908	1386	468
XIII	1627	701	1462	617
XIV	1743	815	1716	940
XV	1347	1206	1093	1482
XVI	2175	1514	1594	1209
XVII	3066	1616	2643	2004
XVIII	2474	1296	2236	1561
XIX	1607	720	1466	700
XX	2761	1065	2530	1850
XXI	2205	1545	1827	1854
XXII	1697	1137	1665	1173
Totals	36,239	30,267	34,666	21,975

*Floyd Jones, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, and Robert Denniston, Republican nominee for Comptroller, are both on the American Union ticket.

THE ALBANY PRESS ON THE RESULT.

From the Atlas and Argus, Wednesday morning.

We can only give such returns as have reached us with the remark that they are very favorable to the Republicans, and indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket. It is not impossible, however, that the Democrats who are on the Utica State ticket, or a portion of them, may be elected. The Democratic majority in the City of New-York is much less than was anticipated, and in the absence of explanations, we will not impute bad faith on the part of any of its professed supporters, although it is difficult to understand the result except on the theory of defection in some quarter.

From the Evening Journal, last evening.

If our hopes are realized, the victory will be equally signal and gratifying. The hybrid ticket was put up to gratify the malignity of its projectors, and to encourage and benefit the Sham Democracy. It has failed of its purposes: and the people have taught these malignants a lesson which they will not very soon forget. It would be premature to estimate majorities. If the entire ticket is elected, it is of no consequence whether it is elected by five or by twenty-five thousand. Both branches of the Legislature will be largely Republican. The Assembly will contain at least 90 Republicans out of 128, and the Senate at least 23 of the 32 members. No cleaner triumph has ever been achieved. Hereafter there will be but two parties in the State. Those hitherto identified with the American organization will find resting places with one or the other of these parties. Those who yesterday patriotically spurned the hybrid ticket, and acted with the Republicans, will doubtless continue to so act. They are welcome; and millions of freemen, out of as well as in the State, will thank them for their manly independence and timely action.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Republicans, here, fired a salute of 100 guns, this afternoon, in honor of the victory, yesterday, in the city, county and State.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Recapitulation of Counties.

Counties.	For Governor. Banks.	Bullock.	Briggs.
Suffolk, complete	5,473	4,434	2,105
Essex, complete	8,183	4,504	1,934
Middlesex, all but Tewksbury	10,486	6,439	2,670
Worcester, complete	9,708	5,105	1,155
Hampshire, all but Granby	2,851	721	336
Hampden, complete	3,300	2,856	465
Franklin, complete	2,008	1,474	213
Berkshire, complete	3,375	2,577	327
Norfolk, complete	4,478	2,985	1,912
Bristol, all but three towns	3,115	1,805	1,899
Plymouth, complete	3,335	1,548	809
Barnstable, complete	1,457	760	188
Duke's, all but Chilmark	197	159	97
Nantucket, complete	229	117	93
Total, 320 cities and towns	68,431	36,173	14,309
Grand total			108,610 votes
Banks' majority			4,425
Banks' plurality			22,258

Of the Senators elect, 34 are Republicans, 4 Democrats, 2 doubtful.

Of Representatives, the Republicans have 182, the Democrats 50, and the Opposition 4.

The entire Republican State ticket is elected.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Complete Table of Majorities—Twenty-six Hundred Majority for Olden, Opposition, for Governor.

Counties.	1853. Newell, Opp.	Alexander, Dem.	1859. Olden, Opp.	Wright, Dem.
Atlantic	....	33	95	....
Bergen	....	541	....	270
Burlington	949	....	1340	....
Camden	1050	....	14	....
Cape May	357	....	83	....
Cumberland	263	....	175	....
Essex	535	....	427	....
Gloucester	960	....	260	....
Hunterdon	....	644	....	554
Hudson	....	17	....	600
Mercer	236	....	613	....
Middlesex	612	....	720	....
Monmouth	....	334	....	575
Morris	....	101	....	57
Ocean	791	....	600	....
Passaic	447	....	501	....
Salem	188	....	100	....
Somerset	77	....	183	....
Sussex	....	1517	....	600
Union (with Es.)	....	....	....	115
Warren	....	928	....	600
Total	6785	4135	6104	3471
	4135		3471	
Newell's maj.	2650	Olden's maj	2633	

The Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

SENATE—Twelve Democrats, eight Opposition, and one American elected.

HOUSE—Twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-eight Opposition, and three Americans chosen.

There are still some doubts as to the House.

Local Tickets.

MERCER COUNTY—*Bordentown*—Stratton, Democrat, is elected State Senator in Gloucester County.

OCEAN COUNTY—The whole Opposition ticket elected.

SALEM COUNTY—Legislature—Lippencott, Opposition, elected in the First District, and Meyer, Democrat, in the Second.

ESSEX COUNTY—The Democrats have elected four Assemblymen and the Opposition three.

MORRIS COUNTY—Democratic State Senator and two Opposition and two Democratic Assemblymen elected. The Opposition County officers appear to have been chosen with the exception of County Clerk.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—Edwards, Democrat, for Sheriff, has 115 majority.

THE ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

Success of the Democratic Ticket in the Sixth District.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sangamon County gives MCCLELLAND, Democrat, for Congress, 900 majority, and that the returns from the District indicate his election by 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

The wires South are working very badly, and it is almost impossible to obtain full returns.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER OHIO.—The officers and crew of the ill-fated propeller *Ohio*, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Sandusky, by railroad. Capt. NICKERSON says the explosion was at 2 o'clock, Sunday morning. The fireman was trying the water, and the second engineer was oiling the journal. The explosion was downward, as no steam was seen, and no one was injured. She sank in a very few minutes, just allowing the men to jump into one of the boats, and without giving time to dress. The second mate, THOMAS CORNEY, of Sackett's Harbor, and the wheelsman, MICHAEL DARRAH, of Buffalo, were lost. The last that was seen of the former was as he was running aft, and the latter was not seen at all—he was in his berth at the time. The explosion was about off the "Cut" of Long Point. The wind was off the Canada shore, and, being without oars, they managed to direct the boat by means of rough paddles. They were picked up at 5 P. M. The captain and engineer last night proceeded by rail to Buffalo, and the others went on board the propeller *Pocahontas*, lying at the railroad depot. The watchman's uncle was cut so that he could not walk, and the engineer's hand was cut—neither injuries serious.—*Cleveland Herald, Nov. 8.*

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MOVEMENT.—The citizens of Carroll County, Ky., held a meeting in Ghent on the 5th inst., and passed resolutions declaring that the agitations of "the big and little Blues," and of the "big and little cities" on the Atlantic Coast had governed the Mississippi valley long enough; that they were tired of those abuses, and that they must have the building of steamers transferred to their waters. The same resolutions, or various other ones, have advised the calling of Conventions throughout the Southern and Southwestern States.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF JOHN E. COOK.

His Confession Read in Open Court.

Judge Culver on the African Race.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The trial of COOK commenced yesterday, and the Court-room was crowded. Governor WISE and Mr. CRAWLEY, brothers-in-law of the prisoner were seated beside him. He pleaded guilty to all the counts in the indictment except that of treason. The prisoner was well dressed, firm and dignified.

The demurrer to the treason count was argued and overruled by the Court.

The Jury were then sworn, and the same questions put to them as in BROWN's case.

Mr. GAMBLE, for the prisoner, admitted the fact of a conspiracy with the slaves to rebel, which was punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Mr. HUNTER then rose and read the confession of COOK, as written by himself. There were 25 foolscap pages of it. Nothing new was elicited by it, except that he implicates FRED. DOUGLASS and Dr. HOWE, of Boston.

The confession will be published in a pamphlet form for the benefit of SAMUEL G. YOUNG, who was wounded at *Harper's Ferry*.

To-day was spent in taking testimony and opening the argument for the State.

The public feeling against COOK is stronger than against any of the other prisoners. He is regarded as having been a spy for the insurrectionists. Strong efforts will be made by Gov. WILLARD to save his life.

HON. GERRIT SMITH.

HE IS CONFINED AS A LUNATIC IN THE UTICA ASYLUM—THE RUMORED REQUISITION.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

GERRIT SMITH is now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum in this City. He was brought here by his relatives on Monday, and is seriously deranged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It is stated on the very highest authority, that no requisition has been made by Gov. WISE on Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, for GERRIT SMITH.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolutions relative to the insurrection were passed by the Legislature of Georgia on the 3d inst.:

Whereas, The late attempt at Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, to excite a portion of the slaves of the South to insurrection, has produced the highest degree of indignation in the minds of the Southern people against the perpetrators of that outrage, their aiders and abettors, and affords just ground to apprehend a renewal of their efforts in other places; and whereas, the action of Gov. WISE and President BUCHANAN meets with our unqualified approbation, we deem it incumbent upon the members of the Legislature of the State of Georgia to give the most authoritative expression of their sentiments; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the effort to excite the slaves of the South to a servile insurrection with the most intense indignation, and trust that the parties to this insane and treasonable plot may meet with the most prompt and signal punishment, believing, as we do, that while it will be meting out a just retribution for their crime, it will exert a wholesome influence in deterring others from countenancing similar movements.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Georgia to the last man, are pledged to sustain the hands of the President of the United States in the position they have assumed in connection with this unfortunate affair, and we earnestly counsel the utmost vigilance in guarding against the recurrence of a similar conspiracy in our own borders, or elsewhere at the South.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Governor of the State of Georgia to the Governor and Legislature of Virginia, and to the President of the United States.

The same was then ordered to be transmitted to the Senate without delay.

RETURN OF MRS. BROWN.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday says: "Mrs. MARY A. BROWN, wife of Capt. BROWN, now under sentence of death in Charlestown, Va., arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, intending to start for Harper's Ferry in the train this morning. In the course of the afternoon, however, she received a dispatch from the North, requesting her to return immediately to Philadelphia, and she left again for home in the evening train. She is about thirty-five years of age, very tall and masculine, and was evidently in great distress of mind."

INCIDENTS OF THE JOHN BROWN EXCITEMENT.

In Cynthiana, Ky., some person has originated a great excitement, by writing an anonymous letter, forewarning the inhabitants of the town of another servile insurrection. At once a stringent police was organized, to check the slightest movement on the part of the supposed conspirators, and all the pistols in the stores of the town were bought up forthwith. Probably nothing further will be heard of the matter until another supply of firearms is procured.

Mr. WILLIAM RICH, of Troy, a colored politician of some notoriety, decamped on Tuesday for Canada.

In Springfield, Mass., JOHN BROWN had one vote for Governor, and LYDIA MARIA CHILD one for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE NEWPORT RIOT.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE RINGLEADERS.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

In your paper of yesterday morning you comment upon the recent occurrences in this city with reference to the *Free South* newspapers, and express your loss to discover what was proposed to be accomplished by its destruction. As Chairman of a public meeting of the citizens here which denounced and recommended the removal of the office, I propose to say a few words.

The paper was admitted, on all hands, to be incendiary in its character, and of the vilest and most rabid Abolition sensitiveness. Its direct influence here amounted to nothing; but abroad, and in Frankfort, as I personally know, it affected the character of our city. We could not make our fellow citizens in the interior of Kentucky believe that it had not one subscriber in Newport, and was not at all patronized by our people, while with the Abolitionists of the North, among whom it principally circulated, it produced an impression that our people were identified with them in sentiment, because its articles constantly so stated, even going so far as to allege, without the shadow of truth, that all the officers of Campbell County, save one, were Anti-Slavery men, and thereby had the effect of promoting a concentration of Abolition efforts at this point. It has been suppressed, not without great reason, that the *Free South* building was a depôt for the underground railroad, and that most of the fugitive slaves from the interior of Kentucky escaped through Newport. This state of things was tolerated by the outer-loving citizens of Newport, until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

Action, however, was precipitated by the development in the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry, that it had been arranged that an attack was to be made also at some point in Kentucky, and as the attack at Harper's Ferry was upon a place where Government arms were, and as such is the state of fact here, taken in connection with the false opinion of the Abolitionists that they have a strong party here, we had reason to suspect that this was the point attacked in fact then, also, it was announced that the State Convention of Abolitionists would be held in this city, on the 16th inst., which, in the view of many, was to be but a cover for some ulterior purpose, detrimental to the peace of the State. The paper was originally built up by our citizens—they furnishing the means, and established as a Democratic paper, but its editor shamefully sold out to the Abolitionists, and those who contributed their money claimed the right to undo what they had unwittingly been the means of doing. It was not intended at first to use violent measures, and on Friday evening BARRY was, by a slight demonstration, notified to leave. The next day he assembled at his office a large number of Abolitionists from Ohio, who promised him money and physical force, and this demonstration of the foreign enemies of the South brought about the public meeting over which I presided, which resolved to, and did accomplish the destruction of the obnoxious Press. You will perceive, from what has been said, that your suggestion of withdrawal of patronage on the part of this people had been tried, and proved ineffectual.

Respectfully, JAMES E. HALLAM.

THE WRONGS OF THE AFRICAN.

LECTURE BY HON. E. D. CULVER.

A meeting, not inordinately large, for the building was hardly half-filled, and not enthusiastically demonstrative, for the applause was meagre, convened last evening in the Shiloh (Colored Presbyterian) Church, to hear an address on the subject indicated above by Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn.

The lecturer, who was introduced by the pastor, classified the "wrongs" which formed the material of his discourse, under three general heads: first, the civil or political; second, the social; third, the religious. Of the first the greatest were found, the one in the Federal, the other in the State law. In the Federal or bottom law, he was happy to say that, until recent constructions had been put upon it, there was no proscription against the colored man. There were but three clauses in that charter of our liberties adopted in 1789, which could be made to affect the colored race. The first was that which designated all those for whose benefit it was framed as "persons." There was no intimation of caste or color in that. The second referred to that class of "persons" who had escaped from service, and whether it applied to the case of absconding white apprentices or not, was left to speculation; the third partook of a similar character. It was due, however, to the founders of the Constitution to say that, in forming it, they took especial care to say what they were about, and it was a significant fact that they never introduced into it the word "Slavery." The reason of this was that they were fresh from the dust and the sweat of the battle for liberty.

Subsequently Congress departed from the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, for, as early as 1790 they provided that no foreigner, not a white man, was entitled to the privileges of naturalization. This was followed up by enactments couched in a similar spirit, until, at the present day, we had the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision. Referring to the former, the lecturer said that if ever there was a law that partook of the rule and reign of force below it was that Fugitive Slave Bill. (Applause.) Out of the thirty-four States of which the Union is composed, twenty-seven made a discrimination on account of color, virtually depriving the Africans of all rights as electors, and thus proscribing them from the holding of office. An Irishman, who had just come here, and the kibes in whose heels were scarcely yet cured, might be made a voter within ten days, though he had not six and sixpence in his pocket, whilst the colored native was denied access to the ballot-box until he proved himself worth $250 in real estate. [Applause.] As between the colored and the Irish population there was no comparison. Find him a colored girl advertising for service, and she would have ten calls where the Irish girl would have but one. [Applause.] From the publication of recent enactments of some of the Southern States he had been made aware that they forbade the residence within their limits of free colored persons. Some of them actually went to the length of actuated by subserviency to a party which he would not name, had done the same thing. Where,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES
PART I. ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
PART II. MEDICAL TREATISE.
Diseases Sui-Generis of Scrotum, Penis, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Bladder, Kidneys, &c.
"A most valuable work."—Medical Times.
"An authority."—Medical Gazette.
"Rich and Elaborate."—Medical Journal.
"Most practical."—Medical Record.
"Very full and Exhaustive."—Medical College Journal.
"Most Elaborate."—Medical Press.
"Unrivalled."—Medical Gazette.
"Most Complete."—Medical Times.
"Most Valuable."—Medical Reporter.
"Most Thorough."—Medical Advance.
"Most Scientific."—Medical Journal.
"Most Practical."—Medical Record.
"Most Reliable."—Medical Review

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York State election on Tuesday resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by the usual majority. The Democratic State ticket elected by the Assembly is as follows:

Secretary of State—Horatio Seymour.
Comptroller—Dan Pratt.
Treasurer—Thomas Clerke.
Attorney-General—Ogden Hoffman.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Silas M. Stilwell.
Canal Commissioners—Alexander Mitchell, Jesse Hoyt, Thomas Maher.
Inspectors of State Prisons—Amos Pilsbury, Gideon Hawley, Orlando Meads, Thomas Mitchell.

The Democratic majority in the Assembly will be about 15. The Democratic majority in the Senate will be 3. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 18. The Democratic majority in the present House is 16. The Democratic majority in the present Senate is 1. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 15. The Democratic majority in the present Assembly is 15

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOG ASH TREE FERRY-BOATS—A dense fog made it impossible about midnight on Tuesday, and continued until late yesterday forenoon. As a consequence there were several collisions between ferry-boats on the East River, but none of the passengers were injured. Two of the Williamsburgh boats were badly damaged by coming in contact, and another was injured. The Montauk, of the Hamilton-avenue ferry, ran ashore at Governor's Island, where she remained for some hours. The Staten Island boats were not delayed.

LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S lecture upon "Open-air Industry," announced to all house on Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the election. It was received with unbounded laughter and applause.... The second of Dr. Gouzen's pictures of India will be presented this evening at the Cooper Institute. The subjects and incidents will be the same as those of the first lecture.

Last evening, about 12 o'clock, three men were discovered on the bed in the rear of No. 105 Broadway in the act of burglary. Officer Cheesman arrested them, and found in their possession a bundle containing a set of harness of much less than the real value. Suspecting the property to have been stolen the Fourteenth sought to take the man in custody but was unsuccessful. He fled leaving the horse and harness which now await a claimant in the Station-house.

DANCING MASTER AT BUSINESS.

A young man was detected by an Eleventh Ward Officer endeavoring to dispose of a fine sorrel horse and a set of harness of much less than the real value. Suspecting the property to have been stolen the Fourteenth sought to take the man in custody but was unsuccessful. He fled leaving the horse and harness which now await a claimant in the Station-house.

A CLEVER WAITER.

Officer endeavoring to dispose of a fine sorrel horse and a set of harness of much less than the real value. Suspecting the property to have been stolen the Fourteenth sought to take the man in custody but was unsuccessful. He fled leaving the horse and harness which now await a claimant in the Station-house.

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A CLEVER WAITER.

A party of retired Fish Commissioners and a ladder and went into the porter-house kept by John Murphy, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, to indulge in refreshments. Their conduct was objectionable, to say the least, and the proprietor ordered them to leave the premises. Instead of doing so they made a rush for the bar, and in the scuffle that ensued the ladder was broken. The ex-officials then carried off the fragments, and the proprietor has commenced an action for damages.

DISTURBANCE IN A LIQUOR SHOP

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, WISHES A SITUATION IN CONSERVATORY of Music, to teach the piano-forte, singing, and the elements of English. Address Miss E. M. PRESCOTT, Box 1,000 Herald Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a situation as governess in a family; is competent to teach the common English branches, music, and drawing; has no objection to go South or West. Address E. M. P., Box 1,000 Herald Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS LATELY taught a school, and is now engaged, would like a few more pupils to attend in the forenoon. Terms moderate. Address E. M. P., Box 1,000 Herald Office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS LATELY arrived from Paris, wishes to obtain a few pupils to teach French. Address Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

A GERMAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to obtain a few pupils to teach German. Address Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

A GERMAN LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a situation as governess in a family; is competent to teach all the common English branches, music, and drawing. For particulars apply at No. 23 Bleecker-st., for one week.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED, WISHES a few more pupils to attend at her residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st., or would attend at the residence of pupils. Address E. M. P., Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

A GERMAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to obtain a few pupils to teach German. Address Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CROSSMON & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at No. 5 Gold-st. JOSEPH CROSSMON, JOSEPH CROSSMON, JR. New-York, Dec. 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLIKEN, WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN HENRY WHITE, CHARLES MILLIKEN, Jr. New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

Mr. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, and Mr. JOHN C. DICKEY, of New-York, have associated as partners in the practice of law, under the firm of DICKEY BROTHERS & CO.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A CONTINENTAL FAMILY, A furnished house in a pleasant locality, with modern conveniences. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address G. H., Box No. 1,701 Herald Office.

WANTED IN ALABAMA, A LADY WELL educated, to teach a few pupils in the rudiments, French and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. H., Box No. 1,701 Herald Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A LARGE well lighted room, with a small bedroom adjoining, in a genteel private family, where there is a piano. Address, stating terms, A. B., Herald Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR a year, a furnished house, situated between 6th and 7th avs., suitable for a very small family. A house with side yard preferred. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Herald Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A SMALL family, a house with modern conveniences, between Fulton and Myrtle avs., and Classon and Franklin avs. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address A. B. C., Herald Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL FURNISHED house, with from 8 to 10 rooms, in a pleasant locality, between 14th and 23d sts., and 3d and 6th

LEGAL NOTICES

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—WILLIAM DUNLOP BROWN, Plaintiff, against ANNA BROWN, ELIZABETH BROWN, MARY R. WHITNEY, and JOHN H. WHITNEY, Defendants.—Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1882, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st., distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st. 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-seventh-st. 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st., the point of beginning. Dated New-York, November 21, 1882. DANIEL W. QUINBY, Referee.

JUDICIAL SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in the action of Mary Ann Hall against Mary Ann Hall and others, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in said decree as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st., distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st. 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-seventh-st. 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st., the point of beginning. Dated New-York, November 21, 1882. DANIEL W. QUINBY, Referee.

INSURANCE.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY, No. 9 PINE-ST.—Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $100,000. Insures against loss or damage by fire, on the property thereof. JOHN H. HOWE, President. JOHN H. HOWE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, EASTERN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., and 470 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st. Insurance effected on Gold and Silver Bullion, Coin, Jewelry, Specie, Bonds, Merchandise, Furniture, Pictures, Works of Art, Plate Glass, Buildings, Rents, Profits, Commissions, Bills Receivable, Money, Mortgages, Leases, Annuities, Life Interests, Reversions, Marine Risks, Inland Transportation, Personal Accidents, Sickness, Fidelity of Employés, Debts, Credits, Salaries, Professional Fees, Registered Bonds, Coupons, Dividends, Interest, Legacies, Contingencies, Losses by Burglary, Robbery, Theft, Embezzlement, Forgery, Counterfeiting, Non-Delivery, Non-Payment, Non-Performance, Defalcation, Breach of Trust, Breach of Promise, Libel, Slander, Seduction, Abduction, Malicious Prosecution, Assault and Battery, Imprisonment, Arrest, Defamation, Trespass, Alienation of Affections, Loss of Time, Loss of Profits, Loss of Market, Loss of Custom, Loss of Trade, Loss of Contracts, Loss of Agencies, Loss of Privileges, Loss of Franchises, Loss of Copyrights, Loss of Trade-Marks, Loss of Patents, Loss of Inventions, Loss of Models, Loss of Designs, Loss of Drawings, Loss of Specifications, Loss of Tools, Loss of Machinery, Loss of Implements, Loss of Utensils, Loss of Stock in Trade, Loss of Horses, Loss of Cattle, Loss of Sheep, Loss of Poultry, Loss of Pets, Loss of Crops, Loss of Fruit, Loss of Vegetables, Loss of Flowers, Loss of Trees, Loss of Shrubs, Loss of Plants, Loss of Seeds, Loss of Roots, Loss of Bulbs, Loss of Grain, Loss of Hay, Loss of Straw, Loss of Fodder, Loss of Provisions, Loss of Groceries, Loss of Liquors, Loss of Wines, Loss of Beer, Loss of Ale, Loss of Porter, Loss of Cider, Loss of Vinegar, Loss of Oil, Loss of Tallow, Loss of Soap, Loss of Candles, Loss of Glass, Loss of Crockery, Loss of Earthenware, Loss of Stoneware, Loss of Tinware, Loss of Copperware, Loss of Ironware, Loss of Steelware, Loss of Brassware, Loss of Silverware, Loss of Goldware, Loss of Platinumware, Loss of Jewelry, Loss of Precious Stones, Loss of Pearls, Loss of Rubies, Loss of Sapphires, Loss of Emeralds, Loss of Diamonds, Loss of Watches, Loss of Clocks, Loss of Chronometers, Loss of Barometers, Loss of Thermometers, Loss of Telescopes, Loss of Microscopes, Loss of Opera Glasses, Loss of Spectacles, Loss of Eyeglasses, Loss of Lenses, Loss of Prisms, Loss of Mirrors, Loss of Looking-Glasses, Loss of Reflectors, Loss of Lamps, Loss of Chandeliers, Loss of Gas-Fixtures, Loss of Gas-Pipes, Loss of Gas-Meters, Loss of Gasometers, Loss of Gas-Burners, Loss of Gas-Globes, Loss of Gas-Shades, Loss of Gas-Chimneys, Loss of Gas-Stoves, Loss of Gas-Ranges, Loss of Gas-Heaters, Loss of Gas-Irons, Loss of Gas-Engines, Loss of Gas-Machines, Loss of Gas-Apparatus, Loss of Gas-Fittings, Loss of Gas-Supplies, Loss of Gas-Accessories, Loss of Gas-Appliances, Loss of Gas-Utensils, Loss of Gas-Implements, Loss of Gas-Tools, Loss of Gas-Machinery, Loss of Gas-Plant, Loss of Gas-Property, Loss of Gas-Rights, Loss of Gas-Franchises, Loss of Gas-Privileges, Loss of Gas-Contracts, Loss of Gas-Agencies, Loss of Gas-Trade, Loss of Gas-Custom, Loss of Gas-Profits, Loss of Gas-Income, Loss of Gas-Revenue, Loss of Gas-Dividends, Loss of Gas-Interest, Loss of Gas-Principal, Loss of Gas-Capital, Loss of Gas-Stock, Loss of Gas-Bonds, Loss of Gas-Mortgages, Loss of Gas-Leases, Loss of Gas-Rents, Loss of Gas-Taxes, Loss of Gas-Assessments, Loss of Gas-Water-Rates, Loss of Gas-Water-Supply, Loss of Gas-Water-Power, Loss of Gas-Water-Rights, Loss of Gas-Water-Privileges, Loss of Gas-Water-Franchises, Loss of Gas-Water-Contracts, Loss of Gas-Water-Agencies, Loss of Gas-Water-Trade, Loss of Gas-Water-Custom, Loss of Gas-Water-Profits, Loss of Gas-Water-Income, Loss of Gas-Water-Revenue, Loss of Gas-Water-Dividends, Loss of Gas-Water-Interest, Loss of Gas-Water-Principal, Loss of Gas-Water-Capital, Loss of Gas-Water-Stock, Loss of Gas-Water-Bonds, Loss of Gas-Water-Mortgages, Loss of Gas-Water-Leases, Loss of Gas-Water-Rents, Loss of Gas-Water-Taxes, Loss of Gas-Water-Assessments, Loss of Gas-Water

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

Importations from Nicaragua Americaine.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Reception of General Scott in San Francisco.

The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. H. Whitney, sailed from this port on the 2d inst., as stated in the Herald of that morning.

The *Atlantic* left New-York Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock P. M., in company with the United States Mail steamship *North Star*. On the evening of the 31st inst. saw the lights of the North Star astern. Arrived at Aspinwall at 11 A. M., the 31st October, making the run in 7 days and 16 hours. The passengers, numbering about three hundred, crossed the Isthmus the same morning, and were embarked in Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, which vessel, with the passengers, Express on board, sailed for San Francisco early on the morning of 30th October. The ease and comfort with which the Golden Gate makes her trip in twelve days, proves almost to a certainty that the trip from New-York through will be made in 21 days.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 10 A. M., (in company with the Mail Steamship *Uncle Sam*,) having on board her passengers, $1,372,167 treasure, and 12 packages of express matter. She arrived at Panama at 1 P. M., the 1st Nov., in 10 days' time from San Francisco; the passengers landed in the Company's steamer *Tahoe*, and left Aspinwall at 5 A. M., 2d inst.

Up to this time there were no tidings of Vanderbilt's mail steamship at Panama, nor of the *North Star*, which left New-York Oct. 26.

The Atlantic has made the run home in 7 days 16 hours, reaching New-York at 7 A. M., 10th inst., the through trip being 20 days 10 hours; the last three days had to contend against stormy gale from east northeast.

Left in Aspinwall the steamer *Daniel Webster*, which arrived on Oct. 20, from Havana; U. S. steamers *Roanoke* and *Tennessee*; U. S. steamship *Relief*, and several vessels discharging coals.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

Peru had at last inaugurated active operations against Ecuador, by invading that Republic. President CASTILLA hastened to place himself at the head of the army, and had advanced some distance beyond the line, when he suddenly abandoned the project and returned.

Ecuador was in a state of hopeless anarchy. A formidable counter-revolutionary movement was organized against the authority at Quito.

A new revolution had broken out in Chili, Valparaiso being the scene. The attempt proved unsuccessful. Gen. VIDAURRAZA, the Governor of Valparaiso, was assassinated.

A decree had been issued by Government, prohibiting for the future the introduction of firearms, ammunition, &c.

The United States Minister, Hon. GENARO W. JONES, had presented his credentials to the President of New-Grenada on the 31st August, and was received in the usual manner.

The whole of the New-Grenadian Republic had been declared by the President to be in a state of war. General confusion prevailed.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT arrived at San Francisco on Sunday morning, the 16th ult. The *Golden Gate* reached her wharf about 10 o'clock A. M. Brigadier-General J. F. HARNEY and staff, with Gov. WELLER, Gen. CLARK, commander of the forces on the Pacific coast, and officers, were in attendance, and escorted Gen. Scott to the Oriental Hotel. It was estimated that 10,000 people thronged the streets through which the procession. On his arrival at the hotel Gen. Scott made a few remarks, and was welcomed by Gov. WELLER and Gen. CLARK.

THE ISTHMUS.

Important from Carthagena—British Ship Ordered off.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* is at Aspinwall. The *Tennessee*, which arrived a few days since, in thirteen days from Carthagena, sailed this morning for San Juan. The *Saline* is at San Juan del Norte. The *St. Louis* is anchoring off the mouth of the Colorado. The *Preble* is also cruising on the Nicaragua coast. The store-ship *Relief* is at Aspinwall.

The *Atlantic* will sail about daylight to-morrow, the 2d, and will be in New-York on the 9th; the *Sonora* having arrived at Panama, at 1 P. M. to-day. You need not expect the mails, which will probably go forward by way of Key West, on the *Daniel Webster*, before the 14th or 15th. Until the mail line has four other ships on the Pacific, some one ought to make a small fortune by starting an Isthmus and California letter express by the Railroad Company's vessels, which will, as things are now arranged, always deliver correspondence in New-York and San Francisco from three to five days in advance of the mail. Where's Dix Brenner?

We suppose here that you know in New-York all about the failure of the *North Star* to appear among us. The probability is that the either broke some of her machinery and has gone back, or possibly she may have gone on a cruise in one of the West India passages. She was the first two days out in company with the *Atlantic*. The *Atlantic* made the run out in seven days and 20 hours. Her passengers, 1,150 in number, left Panama on the 20th, at 10 P. M. The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Aspinwall, at 1 P. M., on the 19th.

I wrote you in my last that the ports of Carthagena and Buenavilla, in the State of Bolivar, had been declared closed, by President OSPINA, against foreign vessels and against foreign goods coming coastwise, on account of the Nieto revolution. I learn that an English ship, with a full cargo, has just been ordered off from Carthagena, and has gone to Santa Martha, in the State of Magdalena.

The British Consul strongly protested against the action of the National authorities in this case, but to no effect. It is probable a stronger protest will soon follow from Her Britannic Majesty's ships-of-war. If the Government of New-Granada are bent upon executing ships from Carthagena, the State authorities will either be forced to succumb or to disclaim the authority of the national officers. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.

The Chilian Minister to Lima Assassinated—Earthquake in Callao—Great Earthquake in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The British steamer *New-Granada* left Callao Oct. 16, for Panama, to go on the Gridiron for repairs, and arrived here on the evening of the 29th. She brings the news that Don RAMON IRRIGOYEN, Minister from Chili to Peru, was shot dead in his own house, at the watering-place of Chorillos, a few leagues from Lima, by robbers. Don RAMON was a man of much note in Chili, having been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for many years Minister to Europe from Chili. His age was about 55 years. This is the second Foreign Minister that has been assassinated in Peru within two years—the British *Chargé*, Mr. SURTEES, having been shot in his own house about two years since.

On the evening of Oct. 15, groups of men having collected with the evident intention of deposing the public authorities and creating a revolution, the merchants of Callao closed their shops and ware-houses, and the people barricaded their doors. Two companies of troops were sent down from Lima in a special train, and quiet for the moment was restored. All day on Sunday large groups of people gathered in the streets and plazas, and a fight was imminent between the people and troops. Young MOSQUERA, the child of the revolutionist that ran away two years ago with the 64-gun steam frigate *Apurimbe*, while her principal officers were on shore, and who joined the revolution of VIVANCO in her, is said to be the leader of the insurgents at Callao. President CASTILLA undoubtedly left his army at Pasto and sailed for Callao at once. As this news reached him; but it would not be an easy for him to get his 4,000 infantry and 600 cavalry up to oppose the prevailing head winds, to Lima. If he should happen to need them—his few steamers not being suitable for the business of towing heavy sailing ships.

The British ship *Minchinhole* arrived at Callao on the 16th from Caldera, with the report that one-half of the mountain-mining city of Copiapo in Chile, had been destroyed by an earthquake. There is no definite as to the number of lives lost on the 8th of January, when the shocks were very heavy. At Caldera, the range of the waters of the harbor swashing the steamships several times to overrun her anchors. The waters of the harbor, when the shocks were ended, it was found had receded to be at low tide permanent.

Capt. RODMAN, late of the whaling ship *Franklin*, of New-Bedford, came passenger on the *New-Granada*. His vessel was wrecked in April last by going ashore on Chatham Islands, somewhere to the east New-Zealand. He was three months on the isle ere he could find means to get off, when he went to Sidney, thence to Callao. His crew landed at the islands.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reception of Lieutenant-General Scott at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

The Overland Mail brought us positive intelligence a week ago that Gen. SCOTT was coming to California, and might be looked for on the steamer then nearly due. The news was received with marked demonstrations of rejoicing by all classes of our citizens not only because of the pleasure they anticipated from meeting the war-worn veteran upon the Pacific coast, but also from the conviction that he report to the Government of the exposed condition of our Pacific possessions would give an impetus to the Pacific Railroad as an instrumentality of defence. Our volunteer military companies were immediately put under orders to assemble instantly upon the announcement that the steamer was telegraphed, in order to receive the General and escort him to his quarters. A triumphal arch was erected over Montgomery-street, trimmed with evergreens and hung with flags and mottoes complimentary to the expected guest. The arrival of the steamer was somewhat expected on Friday night, and everybody was on the qui vive for the "martial music on the streets," which was to be the signal for the assembling of the military companies if she should be telegraphed after dark. At about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the fife and drum, vigorously plied by a couple of stalwart professors of the latter, and a competent "artist" in the squeaking instrument, set the town in motion, and in an incredibly brief space of time the streets were thronged with the people of all classes and conditions, who began to stream towards the bay to meet the honored visitor. Judge of the excitement when the "martial music" was denounced as a hoax. If the musical professors could have been found just then, they would certainly have received an impromptu ducking, with the privilege of explaining next day how they had themselves been sold by a man claiming the marvelously proper name of BROWN, who paid them $3 each for their services "selling" them just as boldly as they sold the public.

The *Golden Age* did not arrive until Sunday morning, having been detained waiting for her New-York passengers until the 3d inst., at Panama, from which port she made the trip in the brief time of a little over twelve days. The news that she was telegraphed "ten miles out" spread over the City with great rapidity. Martial music was heard in the streets; the military turned out; the citizens poured out of their houses, every vehicle in the city was called into requisition, and the entire population was astir. There must have been 30,000 or 40,000 persons in the streets, so that the principal ones, and particularly those which led to Folsom-street wharf, were absolutely black with crowds.

As the steamer entered the Golden Gate, the battery at Fort Point gave a salute. As she proceeded up the bay, the guns of Alcatraz Island opened, then the revenue cutter *William L. Marcy* saluted off Meigg's wharf, and afterwards, the steamers *Sonora* and *Northerner*, and the ship *Twilight*.

As the *Golden Age* reached her dock, she was welcomed by the hurras of thousands of people congregated there. The General and his staff were on the larboard side of the vessel, where they received friends; but the crowd was kept off, and only a few persons were allowed to board. The General had desired to attend divine service; but finding that a demonstration was to take place, he did not leave the steamer at once, and gave notice that he would not leave until after the usual church hours, being unwilling to be the occasion of disturbing the congregations throughout the city. There was consequently a delay of several hours.

At 1 o'clock the military escort formed upon the wharf, the General landed, took his seat in an open barouche with Gov. WELLER and drawn by six white horses, and the line moved towards the city. The military companies all preceded the barouche, which was followed by a fine body of men in citizens dress, known as the Scott Legion, and composed of Californians who, at different times, have served under the hero of Mexico.

On the route, when the barouche passed under the triumphal arch, a large wreath, which had been suspended in the centre, was dropped over the hero's body, very gracefully by a young lady, amid the shouts and plaudits of the multitudes. Throughout the course of the procession, the streets were crowded and the houses were filled with spectators. The line was a display of life and animation never witnessed here before. Monumental Engine Company fired a salute as the procession passed the Plaza. During the whole of the march, the General, who appeared in citizen's dress, seemed much pleased, and, with head bared, testified his appreciation of the honors done him, by bowing repeatedly to the admiring people.

When the procession reached the hotel the military halted. The balconies of the hotel were crowded with ladies. Gen. SCOTT and staff, attended by Gen. WELLER, Gen. CLARK and staff, mounted the balcony, where the veteran made a short speech, remarking that the reception accorded him, in its unanimity and universality had so astonished and confounded him words were inadequate to express his sensations. He apologized for his non-appearance in uniform by stating, that for forty years he had invariably attended divine service, and the reception was unexpected. He called the attention of the populace to the fact that their Chief Magistrate, Gov. WELLER, was present, and that it gave him great pleasure to meet with his old companion-in-arms, Gen. CLARK.

Gov. WELLER welcomed Gen. SCOTT to the Pacific in a brief speech. Gen. CLARK, in behalf of the Army, thanked the citizens of San Francisco for the generous reception accorded to the Commanding-General of the Army.

Col. E. D. BAKER, in behalf of those who have formed a portion of Gen. SCOTT's army in Mexico, welcomed the General to California.

The entire occasion proved to be one of the most enthusiastic and pleasing ovations that has taken place on this coast. The occasion was one of jubilee and joy. There was no afterthought or difference of opinion to mar the universal felicity of the day. Not a man in the vast crowd that thronged our streets but sympathized in the demonstration and participated in the respect and admiration for the worthy object of it. Neither did anything occur to detract from the welcome, or to tincture our remembrance of it with regret. All was orderly and dignified.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of his voyage, the General lost no time in proceeding upon his way to San Juan island at the call of duty. He sailed in the steamer *Northerner* on Monday, and by this time cannot be far from his destination, where, let us hope, he will speedily and satisfactorily arrange the troublesome affair, to settle which has brought him a journey of over 5,000 miles.

Passengers by the Atlantic.

Gen. Lane, Hon. L. Stout, Mr. Lugenbal, Purser Welsh, Hon. H. McKibbin, J. Hobart, Judge Bayard Taylor and lady, Wm. Hill, lady and two children, Mr. Promer and wife, Mrs. Mary Ottmann, Mr. Malahy, R. S. Peer, Mr. M. Long, J. Key, W. H. Magner, Major Dorr, Mr. Shepherd and infant, Mr. Wright and three children, Mr. Allett and child, Mr. Herring and wife, L. S. Clapp and lady, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Croft and child, L. S. Prento, E. A. Prento, H. C. Howell, O. Irwin, J. S. Shaffer, E. Acosapsky and lady, Mr. Reipherts and two children, W. Hawes and child, Capt. Geo. Wood, H. Barker, lady and child, R. Stremaker, lady and two children, D. R. Brennan, Phil. Murphy, Wm. Beck, J. Henry, J. W. Haywood, lady and child; H. White, E. Eviing, W. R. Stevens, Mrs. Neal, child and servant; Jas. D. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Andrews and four children, O. S. Wilcoxson H., Schuler, H. Decus, R. F. Wells, A. E. Wacts, T. Kepern, R. M. Falls, Mr. Hardenburg, T. O. Judah and lady, E. Tichener, C. W. Smith, Hon. J. C. Burch and lady, Mrs. Bigne and niece, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Flower, F. C. Ingersoll and lady, Gisel, A. Drufkbanks, C. A. Pendleton, Mrs. Paine, Capt. Smalley, Capt. Richmond, and child, Capt. Gifford, Col. J. F. Goodall, Mrs. Doll, Mr. Parodi, Capt. Johnson, wife, child and servant; Capt. Dabney, Lieut. Turie, U. S. N., and 237 in second cabin and steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

One Day Later from Europe.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The general advices are the same as those received by the *North American* and the *Vanderbilt*, though she brings one day later news, telegraphed from London to Queenstown.

The Latest per City of Baltimore.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

THURSDAY, midn'ght, Oct. 26.

COTTON active and advancing. Sales, at the day of sailing of the *City of Baltimore*, 17,000 bales, 5,000

LONDON, Thursday Evening.

CONSOLS, 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for account. Market decidedly strengthened.

Arrived, *Nevada* and *Nestorian*, from New-York.

The loss of the Royal Observer near Hanover has been fully confirmed, but owing to preservation of telegraphic and damage of railroads details have not been published. Over four hundred persons on board perished, and only thirty were saved. All the officers perished. The ship was breaking up and was being plundered.

The effects of the storms were most disastrous in all directions. The ship *England*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, went ashore at Holyhead Harbor. The Great Eastern rode it out well.

Count COLLOREDO is dead.

GARIBALDI has issued a stirring proclamation to Neapolitans.

FROM ARIZONA.

Indian Troubles—Enclosement and Approaches—Expedition Against the Apaches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859.

At last the Commander of the Military Department of New Mexico has taken measures to punish the Apaches. An expedition is now in the field against them.

Orders have been sent to Fort Fillmore to the commanding officer for Lieuts. McNEIL, LEAR and HOWARD, with 140 men of the dragoons and rifles, to report themselves to Lieut.-Col. RESYE, at Fort Buchanan. The force will be increased with sixty men of the dragoons from the latter post. They are ordered to centre on the San Pedro River, from which point they will advance into the Indian country.

Col. RESYE being in poor health, it is presumed that Capt. EWELL will command the expedition.

The late treaty has done nothing to prevent depredations by these Indians; it is hoped that they will now be subdued and made to realise the importance of stopping thieving, and complying with a contract made with the officers of the Department.

The whole country has been lately on the look-out for a night attack from the Apaches. The citizens of Tucson and the Ranches between them and Tubac, have made every preparation in their power, fearing the intelligence lately brought in is correct.

Capt. E. is thoroughly acquainted with their country, and the citizens feel every confidence in the success of any expedition under his command.

Intelligence from Guaymas to the 24th ult., says that Gov PESQUEIRA is about to take the field in person against the *invaders*. It is hoped he may in some way either subdue the revolutionists, or so whip them that they will sue for peace.

Capt. STORM's party are soon to start for Sonora, our Government having recognized the right of STORM and his party to fulfill the contract made and confirmed by the Juares Government. H.

TUBAC, A. T., Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

A person traveling in this country can have but little idea of distance from what he is told. I inquired at Fort Buchanan the distance to Tubac, and was informed by one that it was about fifty miles, by another that it was thirty-five miles, and by yet another that it was only twenty-eight. I assumed the last was right, but unfortunately took the road indicated by the first, and found on my arrival that all were right, yet each had been over a different road.

Tubac derives its importance from being the headquarters of the Sonora and Arizona Mining Co., they having taken possession of it after the entire population had been driven off by the Apaches. It now has over one hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly Mexicans, who are more or less indebted to the Company for support and protection. The town is one of the oldest in Arizona; it has the ruins of a church and the universal wall, which was erected around all the old Mexican towns to protect them against the Apaches, who for many years have been a terror to the people. Some three or four hundred acres of land can be irrigated from the Santa Cruz River, which, fortunately for the people, runs here on top of the ground for a part of the year. Like most of the streams in Arizona, it is intermittent, and but very little land on its banks is susceptible of cultivation.

From here to the reduction works of the Company it is about twenty-five miles, over a fine road, and only *twelve miles between water*. The works are situated in a valley in which for four miles is a running stream of good water. The mine from which most of the ore is obtained, is some seven or eight miles from the works, in a small ravine or arroyer, in which water is found a portion of the year. As evidence of the country being destitute of water, it is only necessary to state the fact, that the Company have now sunk their main shaft over one hundred feet without finding water. Something like fifty men are employed at the mine, yet I understand that it is the intention to add something like one hundred as soon as the adequate machinery is received.

I am informed by the Director, Mr. LAYMAN, that as soon as the machinery arrives which is now shipped the works will turn out at the rate of $250,000 to $300,000 per annum, and that the works can be extended to an indefinite limit.

The number of hands required to produce this result will be about two hundred, the quantity of salt consumed over one hundred tons, the quantity of quicksilver six to eight thousand pounds. The salt used is packed on mules and carried nearly 200 miles, the quicksilver is brought from California, while the supplies and machinery are brought from various sources at a cost of twenty cents a pound. As this whole territory is a perfect net-work of mineral, it is impossible to calculate the results of a settlement of the country, with an outlet on the Gulf of California, either by right of way through Sonora or an acquisition of that at present revolutionary State.

It is said that rich mines have been discovered between here and the Gulf, in what is known as the "Passage Country." Intend to extend my travels to that almost boundless desert, and will give you the results of my preliminary explorations. B.

ORDER IN BALTIMORE.

Address of the Central Reform Committee.

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: Your efforts for reform were defeated, at the recent election, by deeply-contrived fraud and overpowering violence, carried to an extent which could hardly be credited, were it not that you have experienced the one and witnessed the other. The extensive scale of the operations, their careful design and skillful combination, indicate direct complicity, or at least criminal connivance, on the part of the authorities of the city. A large majority of the legal voters, as we confidently believe, were in favor of the reform movement, and were prepared to sustain it by their votes on Wednesday last; and a conviction of this fact doubtless led to the monstrous determination, on the part of those in power, to retain it at any cost.

With some exceptions, those who were appointed Judges of Election were not qualified, either by capacity or character, for that important office; and while a few are entitled to all praise for their manly efforts, under the most trying circumstances, to maintain your rights, a large majority wholly failed to do their duty. The polls in some instances were placed in situations immediately under the control of the clubs who had their arsenals close at hand, with every preparation made to take possession of the polls and drive away voters by force of arms. Illegal votes in great numbers were received by many of the judges, without question or scruple. Not a few persons voted many times in the same Ward, and many others voted in Wards where they did not reside. Omnibus-loads of wretched creatures, who had been coaxed or kidnapped into vile coops, and there confined for days, were carried about, from place to place, and voted as often as their keepers thought proper. No attempt was made by the authorities to break up these arsenals or coops. Respectable citizens were brutally assaulted, beaten, and driven from the polls. Very few naturalized citizens were allowed to vote or even approach the polls.

Various kinds of violence, annoyance and intimidation were resorted to, and if those had not sufficed, the clubs were prepared to carry the election, as we have every reason to believe, by wholesale murder. When this became clearly apparent, with a view of saving the lives of citizens, we used our efforts successively to withdraw all active opposition, and throughout the city the clubs were left in uncontrolled possession of the polls, except in the Eighth and Twelfth Wards. In the Twelfth Ward order was partially preserved throughout the day, and in the Eighth Ward the Reformers were so largely in the majority, and were in such great force, that they had the control entirely in their own power; but to their great credit, notwithstanding the provocation open-ly given by the ill-treatment of their friends in all the other Wards, the voting was conducted fairly and peaceably during the entire day.

In the rest of the city no election was in fact held. That which was so denominated was a shameful mockery, in which all fair expression of opinion was prevented by intimidation, fraud and violence.

And we cannot even stop here, but it is our melancholy duty to state that a foul and bloody murder was added to the other crimes of the day. This community will long deplore the death of an excellent fellow-citizen, ADAM BAKELIN KYLE, Jr., who lost his life in a manly effort to maintain his right as a voter and perform his duty in the manner recommended by this Committee. But he has not died in vain. His blood was shed in defence of the dearest rights of freemen, and that honor awaits his memory which is awarded to those who lay down their lives for their country. A great sacrifice like this seemed to be needed to arouse the people to a just sense of their degraded political condition and of their manifest duty.

The Police, with very few honorable exceptions, were shamefully delinquent, making no effort to assist voters or suppress disorder, but openly sympathizing with the rioters, and in almost every case arresting those only who were assaulted by ruffians, and who endeavored to defend themselves. Little reliance in such an emergency can ever be placed on men who are chosen for their partisan services, and whose continuance in office depends on the success of the party to which they belong. On this occasion the Police, no doubt, obeyed the instructions which they had received from their superiors.

Citizens of Baltimore, the men who have been returned by the officers of the law, as your rulers and representatives, have no right to these places,

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS, for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER,
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Madeira Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 16, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

FUNNY, FUNNY, FUNNY.

That you will allow the old-fashioned curtain-fixture to be put up in your houses when you know that BAILEY'S CURTAIN-FIXTURE, WITH KNOB, is to be had for the same money, and that said fixtures are warranted for three years to keep in order. They are for sale all over the country and by the manufacturer, wholesale and retail, at No. 45 Beekman-street, New-York, J. B. BAILEY.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production; and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GREELEY, SEWARD, HALE, and other prominent Northerners, are "wanted" at the South, and so are the graceful and glossy Winter Hats and Caps for which KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is so famous. If the politicians went they would probably be hung on the gallows; the hats will go and be hung—on hat-stands.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—In colds and coughs, which if neglected superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Thousands of martyrs from rheumatism, who had found life but one series of disease, and had ceased to hope for comfort this side of the grave, have been immediately restored to ease and health by the use of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARREN, PECK & Co., No. 276 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs of Capt. JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie, for sale by LAWRENCE, No. 361 Broadway, corner of White-street. Copies sent by mail on the receipt of one dollar.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$6,700 U. S. 6s, '67	103	25 Erie Railroad	7¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68	103½	50 do	7½
10,000 Va. State 6s	90¾	50 Panama R	122
10,000 do	94⅜	15 do	122
2,000 Va. 6s, transfer	93	50 Panama R	122
10,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	200 Illinois Central R	62¾
5,000 Ch. C. & Wn. B. S. L.	100	250 do	62¾
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	44	200 do	62½
1,000 Ill. Cts. R. Bs.	94¼	100 Galena & Chi. R	72¾
5,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st M.	93	100 do	72¾
25 St. Nicholas Bank	95	50 do	72¾
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	73½	100 do	72¾
5 Del. & H. C'l Co.	97	50 do	72¾
1780 N. Y. Central R.	79¾	50 do	72
1350 do	79¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	29¾
100 do	79¾	100 do	30
200 do	79¾	200 do	30¼
50 do	79¾	100 do	30
900 do	79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
100 do	79¾	250 do	62¾
450 do	79¾	250 do	62¾
50 Hudson Riv. R.	27	250 do	62¾
20 Harlem Railroad	10		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	25 Pacific M. S. Co.	73¾
3,000 N. J. C. 1st m. b.	102	125 Erie Railroad	7¾
23 Bk. of Commerce	99¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	72¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	80	60 do	72¾
100 do	79¾	100 do	72¾
50 do	79¾	50 do	72¾
100 do	80		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The printed list of sales at the Stock Exchange to-day is unusually short. The business in New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena, was, nevertheless, to a fair amount at the early Board, and at steady or rather stiffer prices, as compared with Tuesday. At the Second Board the offers to sell were limited, and the bids ¼@¼ per cent. higher than in the morning. The turn of the General market was for the better, although the party selling for the decline complain that there is little or no speculative business, and that *they* get no outside orders to *buy*. In this view of the case, the present feature or position of Stocks would seem to be that quite as few outside holders are disposed to *sell*. New-York Central closed at 80, Galena at 72¾, Rock Island 62¾, Erie 8, Pacific Mail 73½, Illinois Central 62¾, Toledo 30 and Panama 122½. Missouri sixes are 84½, Virginias 94½, and the Treasury mortgages are generally firm. The Chicago City 7 per cents. brought par, and Erie Fourth mortgage 44 per cent. In reference to the Terre Haute and Alton mortgages, the meeting of holders to-day agreed substantially to the following arrangement:

The first mortgage upon the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown to remain intact;

[Advertisement.]

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS IN the United States and Canadas at a charge of only one-eighth per cent. on drafts of $600 and over, in addition to the cost of exchange, by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
Sight Exchange on New-York ¼@¼ per cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.
Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@¼ per cent. premium.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold two lots on north side of Thirty-second-street, 315 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 21 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to I. G. BUNTING for $1,825 each. One lot adjoining above, 21 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to same for $1,750. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold, by order of Court, the following property:

House and lot No. 449 Fourth-avenue, northeast corner Thirty-first-street, 16 feet 2 inches by 99 feet, to EDWARD KING for $7,900.

House and lot adjoining, No. 445, 17 by 90 feet, to KING for $4,650.

House and lot adjoining, No. 447, 19 feet 6½ inches by 90 feet, to Mr. POWERS for $3,600.

House and lot adjoining, No. 449, 19 feet 6 inches by 90 feet, to J. M. HARLOW for $3,500.

Front and rear house and lot in rear of above, No. 35 Thirty-first-street, 20 by 99 feet 6 inches, to JAMES HUNN for $3,100.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. said the following:

The property known as the Oriental Brewery, on Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, comprising three lots of grounds 75 by 100 feet, with the buildings, covering the whole ground, together with all the necessary apparatus and utensils for brewing lager and other beer. JOHN REES, $18,500.

THE WOOL TRADE.

In New-York, during the past week, the transactions have been restricted. The demand has been good, yet the reduced supplies available, and the firmness of holders of desirable lots, have had the effect of checking operations. The receipts of domestic, this week, have been heavier than those of any preceding week since the close of September. The excess is accounted for by the arrival, on Saturday last, of the ship *Gauntlet*, from San Francisco, with 1,329 bales of Wool. In addition to this amount, the week's receipts of domestic have been 637 bales, including 419 bales by the Erie Railroad, 44 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 69 bales by the North River boats, 50 bales coastwise, from New-Orleans, and 54 bales from Galveston. The reported arrivals of foreign, within the week, have been confined to 72 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9
Domestic, bales	677	958	611	1,365
Foreign, bales	149	648	51	72
Total, bales	826	1,607	662	1,937

Grand total in four weeks, bales.....5,032

Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at, according to quality, from 40c. @ 62½c. for common to choice Saxony; 65,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 22c.@32c. for No. 1 to choice extra; 110 bales unwashed Texas Merino fleece, at 22c.@32c.; 230 bales coarse to fine unwashed California Fleece, at 10c.@32c.; 135 bales Buenos Ayres, part unwashed, at 8¾c.; 140 bales Mestizo, and 160 bales Cordova, on private terms; and 40 bales Cape, at 45c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 832 bales Mediterranean, Chilian and South American, at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, this year, reached 40,840 bales Domestic, and 37,864 bales Foreign, against 27,961 bales Domestic, and 19,151 bales Foreign, same time in 1858. In Providence, sales have been made of 84,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 45c. @62½c.; Foreign at 25c.@32c. ₱ lb. In Albany, sales have been effected of 100,000 lbs. common to fine Domestic Fleece, at 36c.@51c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia the movements have been restricted, partly by the deficient stocks. Sales have been reported of 140,000 lbs., including 8,000 lbs. extra fine, at 63c.; 4,000 lbs. ¼ blood, 53c.@53½c.; 1,000 lbs. tub, 47c.; 5,000 lbs. Lambs and Merino pulled, 37½c.@44c.; 3,000 lbs. mixed Pulled, 36½c.@40c.; 8,000 lbs. common, 30c.; 10,000 lbs. medium washed, 39c.; 3,000 lbs. Peruvian, 34c.; 20,000 lbs. Smyrna, 20c., all cash. In other domestic markets the transactions have been unimportant. We have had a few days later accounts from England during the week, but have not received any news, in reference to the movements in Wool, especially novel or interesting.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 9—7 P. M.

FLOUR is firm and in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 75 for State; $5 for extra Wisconsin and Michigan; $5 10@$5 40 for extra Indiana and Ohio; and $5 60@$5 75 for double extra do. WHEAT firm; sales 27,000 bushels Illinois Spring at 92c.; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c.; 25,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 81; and 4,000 bushels White Illinois at 91 7c. Corn quiet and without sales. Oats easy; sales 14,000 bushels Western at 37c. Other grains quiet, with no sales. Whisky dull and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 166,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 31,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR in moderate demand for the home trade, and market unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 75 for

[Advertisement.]

DIANO-FORTE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER (from the country) wishes to purchase a first-class piano-forte, finished in the best manner, and desires to make part payment in a first-rate family horse, about sixteen hands high, and warranted sound and all right in every particular. Address Box No. 3,261 General Post-office, when and where an interview may be had.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departures of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas.....
North and West Way Mail.....
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....
South and Southwestern Mail.....
Boston, Eastern States and Provinces.....
Mail for Europe, by Steamer.....

The Overland Mail for California leaves at 8 o'clock every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters addressed for it should be marked "Overland, and for Lower California."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, old Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton and Havre, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on the 12th of November, at 12½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Columbia* hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on the 12th of November, at